

THE NEW
Returne Brevium, c+

Or the Law returned from
WESTMINSTER

And restored in briefe to its
Native, Antient, and Proper Ha-
bitatio Language, Power, Puritie,
Integrty, Cheapness, Brief-
ness, Plainness.

Whereunto is added the Pe-
tition of Right, granted by Par-
liament in the third yeare of
King Charles the first.

*And confirmed by the last
Parliament.*

Written by *John Jones* of the
Neyath in Com. Brecon Gent.

*He hath shewed thee O Man, what is good.
And what doth the Lord require of thee,
but to doe justly, and to love mercy, and to
walk humbly with thy God.*

London, printed for *The : Mar-
tines* at the Cock in St Pauls
Churchyard, 1653.

THE NEW

RETURNED

ON

WEDNESDAY

AND

THURSDAY

THE

17th

OF

THE

MONTH

OF

THE

YEAR

1791

AND

THE

18th

OF

THE

MONTH



T O

The right Honorable

Oliver Crumwell

L O R D Lieutenant of

IRELAND,

&c.

Heroick Sir !

Long and earnest
have been the de-
sires and prayers
of many thousands of
faithfull hearts for your
safe and happy return

A 3

into

The Epistle

into *England*, which
God for his own glory,
your honour, and our
comforts, hath now
opportunately brought to
passe with such testi-
monies of his blessings
upon your actions, ma-
nifested by your succes-
ses in his battails, as
may be justly terrible to
all his, and your Ene-
mies; and truly joyfull
to all his servants, and
your friends; of whom
it is to be feared, that as
God

Dedicatory.

God hath but few firm
in his election, so you
have but few faithful in
your assistance. Be plea-
sed therefore that it may
be inquired in the As-
sembly, whose promises
to your self, and your de-
pendants, whose Votes
in publick, and Vowes
in private have most
wilfully failed you and
yours: I shall not pre-
sume to inquire what
breaches have bin made
of performances in mat-

The Epistle

ters most nearly concerning you, and your Armie, best known to your selfe: but what hath been performed of those promises made to you and your Army, for the relieving of your daily Orators, Prisoners for Debt, wrongfully restrained, contrary to *Magna Charta*, and all the true Laws of the Land, which men sitting in Parliament publickly profess, and have often
sworne

Dedicatory.

sworne to maintein:
what ridiculous Acts
even those men have
made to delude you and
your Orators, their own
and all Gods people, to
cross those Laws more
than before, and to sup-
port their extortions,
& mercenarie practices
in all the waies of Inju-
stice, in an higher mea-
sure than their Predeces-
sors: what Justice can
be expected from such
Justicers? what mercie

A 5 can

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can bee expected from
God to continue upon
that Land that shall suf-
fer such Mountibanck-
mock-lawes to live,
much more to sit, and
be *Legis-lators* amongst
them? oh! let such buy-
ers & sellers of Law and
Justice be thrown out
of the Temple, and the
House of the Lord be
purged of such abomi-
nations. The valiant
and Religious Patriot
Collonel *Pride* (in your
absence

Dedictory.

absence)indeavoured to
work some proportion
of grace into those men;
to foresee and prevent
their owne confusion;
but the Adders would
not hear: O make them
(Sir!)make these subtile
Serpents innocent a-
gainst their wills; un-
sting them, unskin
them; for their Cases are
far more precious than
their Carkases. I have
here following demon-
strated their uselessness
in

The Epistle

in this Common-
wealth? which may it
please your Honor to
peruse at your leisure,
protect in your favour,
correct in your wis-
dome, and act in your
Justice; so God shall fur-
ther prosper you & your
posteritie, the Common-
wealth honor you and
them, and with the rest
of your Orators, and
theirs, I shall bee ever
yours to Command du-
ring life,

John Jones.



THE NEW
Returna Brevium

O R

The *La* returned from
WESMINSTER,
&c.



Ivers are the Speeches of
divers Contrivers of a
pretended *Reformation*
of the *Law of England*,
according to the diversitie of their
opinions and self-ends premised
therein ; for the effecting
whereof, they would have their
severall Propositions disputed ;
some for Alterations, others
for

for Additions, others for Sub-
 stractions; all for Corrections;
 but few or none knowing
 how to mend *Magna Charta*
 more than *Magnificat*; nor real-
 ly studying, but how to marre
 both. Observe how the worke
 directeth it selfe how it would
 be done: For as saith the *Mir-
 rour of Justice* written by *Horn*
 in King *Ed.* the 1. his time pa,
 8. It was ordeined (viz by King
Alphred long before *Mag. Chart.*
 or the Norman Conquest)
 that Right should be done from
 15. dayes to 15. dayes, before
 the King and his Judges: and
 from moneth to moneth in the
 Counties (if their largeness re-
 quired not a longer time:) And
 that every three weeks, right
 should be administred in other
 Courts, And every free Te-
 nant

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nant had ordinary Jurisdiction;
et. And before p^a. 1. The

Sheriffs and Bayliffs caused the Free Tenants of their Bailiwicks to meet at the Counties and hundreds, at which Justice was so done, that every one so judged his Neighbour, by such judgement as a man could not else where receive in the like cases, untill such time as the Customs of the Realme were put in writing, and certainly established. And although a Free-man commonly was not to serve without his assent; neverthelesse it was assented unto, that free Tenants should meet together in the Counties, Hundreds, and Lord's Courts (if they were not specially exempted to doe such Suits,) and there they judged their
their

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their Neighbors. And againe pa.
8. It was ordained, That every
Plantiffe have a remediall Writ
from the King (who reserved all
Pleas of the Crown, and above
40 s. to himselfe) to his Sheriffe,
in this forme.

Questus est nobis, &c. viz. Com-
plaineth to us A. that B. doth him
such and such wrong, We therefore
committing to thee our Turn in
this behalf, command thee to hear
and determine that cause. Their
Jurors were Judges: And why do
Judges now at Westminster (that
can be no more absolute Judges
by their Commissions, than Re-
corders of Cities by their
Charters, Sheriffs in Counties,
and Stewards in liberties were
by their Writs, at this time
when Free English men under-
stood their Laws then known
and

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and practised in English) usurp more than those Judges did, or these ought? viz. to bee more than onely pronouncers of the substance of Jurors verdicts as well for Law as Fact; which pronounciation, is and ought to bee but as a Declaration of Kings assents to the due execution of that Law, which they and their people agreed upon in the great Charter, and its confirmation; to let the people know by these Judges, that then were, and still are, and ought to bee called the Kings or the States, as authorised by their Writs and Commissions to pronounce their Masters consents for their parts to convict the partie guiltie as the Judges of the people (viz. the Jurors) doe by their verdicts, which are
or

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or ought to bee their true say-
ings both for Law and fact for
the peopel's part and their own;
which consents of Kings or
States now called *Judgements*
(because a full conviction of
the guiltie of both parts) if de-
nied or delayed after verdicts,
to bee pronounced there accor-
dingly, by the Judges called the
Kings or States. A Writ to
command them to proceed to
Judgement, and an *alias plar*
and Attachment ought to bee
granted by the *Chancery-States*,
as you shall find in *Fitz. nat. br.*
fo. 143. to imprison them till
they doe it, which is not usual-
ly done by themselves in every
cause in Court, but by the Pro-
tonotarie of course entred up-
on Record, unlesse respite bee
required upon good cause shew-
ed

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ed. And the execution which ever issueth in the name of King or State relateth to the Judgement, Conviction, which implyeth both the Judgements of King or States and people as aforesaid.

Would not therefore the common practice of the Lawes and their pleadings in English as at first they were bee more commodious and usefull to instruct all understanding Englishmen for their owne good to become experimentall sufficient Lawyers in their owne causes, than the moderne custome of hotch-potch French and Latine imposed by Lawyers for their owne gaine to instruct few others of their owne generation, to cheat the universalitie of the Nation of their rights and understandings

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understandings, and make themselves and their Counsels most learned in others affairs?

And againe, That every one have a Remediall Writ from the Kings Chancery according to his plaint, without difficulty, and that every one have processe from the day of this plaint, without the Seale of Judge or partie. And againe pa. 10. That after a plaint of wrong be sued, that no other have Jurisdiction in the same Cause before the first plaint be determined, &c. And againe, that all the King's Courts should be open to all plaints, by which they had originall Writs without delay, as well against the King or the Queen, as against any other of the People, for every Injury, but in case of life, where the plaint be without Writ. Why al at Westminster

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for sit not between terms? And
all elsewhere all the yeare long?
Certiorari's, Corpus cum causa,
superfedeas, &c. issued thence till
the Judges at *Westminster* can bee
there at leisure to determine all
matters, which the multiplicitie
of rich mens causes so monopo-
lized thither cannot afford the
poore to end theirs while they
live commonly.

And againe page 11. That
all free Tenants shall bee obe-
dient, and appeare at the sum-
mons of the Lord of the Fee; And
if a man caused another to bee
summoned elsewhere than in
Fees of the Avowants, or oftner
than from Court to Court,
they were not to obey such
summons. Why then should
any Free-holder of the Coun-
tie of *Middlesex*, or any libertie
thereof

thereof (except *Westminster*, and *St. Martins le grand London*) appear upon Summons at *Westminster-Hall*, which lately was the Fee of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Peters*, and now is at the States dispose, to whom they please.

And againe page 12. That the Lords of Fees might summon their Tenants by the Award of their Peers to the Lords Court, or the County, or the Hundred, at all times that they detain or deny their services in deed or word; and there they shall be acquitted, or forfeit their allegiance and all their Tenancie with the appurtenances, by the judgment of the Suitors. And per contra, the Lord doing wrong to their Tenants, shall forfeit their Fee to the Chief Lord, by the same judgement. Of

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serve the Free-men of every libertie then were, as still they ought to be, Judges of their Lords for their Fees, aswell as their other neighbours for their Tenancies, and to end their differences there within their proper Fees respectively ; and why not so still? And so let the chiefe Officers, Justices of Peace, and others of the Libertie of *Westminster* suffice for Judges for that precinct.

And page 13. *That offenders guilty of death should not be suffered to remain among the guiltless.* Why Convicts for felonies, &c. in *Newgate*, &c. amongst prisoners for debt?

And that the Goods and Chattells of Usurers should Escheat to the Lord of the Fee. This law restored, would enrich the Common-wealth, purge it of many

many moths and Cankerworms,
 and teach men to live by their
 own labors, and not by others.
 And pa. 14. That none should be
 ordained Ministers above the
 number of Churches; and that the
 poor should be sustained by Parson,
 Rectors, and Parishioners; so that
 none should die for want. How
 many die so daily now a days
 within every parish and Parson
 view? So much and more is
 affirmed by Master Horn to be
 the Common unwritten Law
 and Customes of England be-
 fore Magna Charta; the Lord
 Coke in his preamble to his In-
 stitutions upon it, saith, It is
 but a written Charter, or De-
 claration in writing of the an-
 cient laws of this Land, agreed
 upon by King and People to be
 published, and preserved inviolably

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able on both parts for ever,
and no new law made. Hereby
further appeareth what hath
been said of the agreement be-
tween King and People, that
none should be judged by the
Kings Judges but by verdict of
their Peers, called in this
Charter due process of Law. In
and by the 9th Chap. of which
charter, it is declared, That
the city of *London* shall have
the old Liberties and customs
which it hath used to have;
Moreover we will, and grant,
that all other cities, Bur-
oughs, Towns, and the Ba-
rons of the 5 Ports, and all o-
ther Ports shall have their Li-
berties, and free customs. Are
not all these Liberties and
customs grown obsolete, and
fully over-ruled at *Westminster*?

B

And

And in the first confirmation of the said Charter 25. Ed. 3. ca. 2. It is further declared, That all Justices, Sheriffs, Majors, and other Ministers having the Law to guide them, (viz. *Mag. Chart. Forest.* then written and published) shall allow the said Charter to be pleaded before them in Judgement: and cap. 2. That any judgement shall be given henceforth contrarie to the points of the great Charter, shall be undone: whereupon (saith the Lord Coke) the Laws of the Realm have the office to guide the Judges in causes that come before them in the wayes of right Justice which never yet misguided that certainly knew them, truly followed them.

By these Collections of
H

Horn before *Magna Charta*,
and confessions of the Lord Coke
since, sufficiently appeareth
That the Laws (if published
to the people as they ought)
would be sufficient to guide
them all, in all the right wayes
of Justice. But the Justices at
Westminster that would guide
the Laws, as Popes Scriptures, by
their own Interpretations; ha-
ving purposely disguised them
in Pedlers French, and barba-
rous Latine, that few but
themselves can construe; and
terms so errorable as they can
devise for themselves to mend
when they list; which hapneth
sometimes for the rich, but rare
never for the poore; and
thereby denying, delaying, and
selling Justice at their own
rates; And their Frye, sitting

in the house, are the subverters
of the Laws; as their Prede-
cessors alwayes were, and there-
by the continuall causers of
all the civil wars of Eng-
land; and besides all that,
(under colour of Justice)
murderers of more English
men than all the Wars,
Plagues, and Famine, which
reigned in their times, destroy-
ed without them: Witness
their Statutes made and main-
tained against *Magna Charta*,
for their murdering of Deb-
tors in Prisons, with torture
and famine, when their extor-
tions and their Gaolers have
left them no means to buy
bread: And for the unlawful
divorcing and scattering,
starving of their Wives and
children by the bargain, and

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robbing their Creditors of
those means that should pay
their Debts in part, or all; and
for protecting of Cheators,
that take their Prisons for
Sanctuaries; to leave so much
of other mens estates with the
right owners curse and their
heirs, to their posteritie, as their
judges and Gaolers extortions
and their own riot cannot
consume in their own time;
As also their last Acts formerly
mentioned for release of Priso-
ners, which intangle their bo-
dies and souls more than be-
fore; And many other Statutes
to intricate the Laws with
such contrarieties, as none but
such as have the Genius of
their makers can reconcile:
which when it is done, tenderth
wholly to make themselves
B 3 great

great and rich, and the People
their slaves and beggers.

For Remedy whereof, it is
to be desired in the name and
right of the publick, that the
House would be pleased to be
swept and cleansed of such cobs,
and cob-webs, and to vote and
vomit out of the sanctified bow-
ells of that sacred Senate those
execrable excrements that pollson
their intrails, and deliver them
to publick Justice, which their
ravenous lives, and extorted pos-
sessions suffice not to satisfie;
but may in Gods mercie appease
his wrath, stay his Judgement,
and expiate this Land of that
wickedness which they have
wrought among us, and accu-
mulated upon us.

This done, The work fol-
loweth, and teacheth it self
how

how it would be done as afore-
said; declaring it self that *frustra fit per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciora*: vain is the labour
of many workmen, where few
may serve the Turn with far less
charge, and more conveniencie.
And breisly, vain, expencefull
and too burthensom to this
common^e wealth are the sever-
all Courts hereafter mentio-
ned, upstarte over us, one after
another, since the first publish-
ing of *Magna Charta*, as Here-
ties sprung immediately after, if
not with the first preaching of
the Gospel: *viz.* Out of the
Court lately called the *Kings
Bench*, issued the *Common-Pleas*,
and the *Eschequer*, which took
their leave of it in *Magna
Charta*, and left it to follow
the King; and so I conceive it

B. 4

ought.

ought to do still, for that there is no use rightly to be made of it, but to hear and determine the Pleas of the Crown, which the Lord Coke upon *Magna Charta* saith were wont to be determined by Stewards in their Loets, Sheriffs in their Turns, & Recorders in Corporations, and countrey Judges in Signiories, which had *Magna Regalia* & all which now, Justices of Peace having more power in matters determinable by common Law, than Justices in Eire had (if rid of the sovereignty usurped over them by their fellow-Justices, their *Certioraries*, &c.) may ease of much labor. Moreover, the chief Justice of this Court ought to be but the Kings deputie by writ; and no King in being,

being, no such Deputy may be. *Hugh de Burgo* Earl of Kent, chief Justice under King *Henry* the third, took his oath with his Master, to observe and maintain *Magna Charta*, and soon after persuading the King to break it, became the first Perjuror of his place in that point; as the Lord *Coke* upon *M. 2. sup. Chart.* declareth at large. Since which time, the practice of this Court, being but to murder debtors over whom it hath no jurisdiction, and consequently perjurie and injurie to the Common-wealth; why may it not be spared as well as the King? While (as saith the Lord *Coke* afore-said) all Majors, &c. have the Law to guide them, and now Englished unto them, where then can be

the defect of Justice, but in the Justices (as before) that will not execute them? since it is Law it self that the Laws are to be interpreted so, that there shall be no failer of Justice to the people. And few or no Laws besides *Magna Charta*, and it's confirmations, will serve to do that without those superfluous number of volums which Lawyers have contrived for their own Reports of Cases, and crafty disputes, arguments, and cavils pass'd among them; but to be used by such as have minde and leisure to reade them, as Divines may the Works of the wantonest Poets, to pick out their flowers for their Pulpits, and leave their scurrilities to others of their Autor's genius. Or as Interludes,

in which all parts were not all bad, and though all prohibited to be publickly acted, yet may *Terence* be read in Schools.

And may not those Statutes that relate to the *Justices* of either Bench, &c. bee executed without them, aswell as those that relate to the Bishops, are without them? And this Court thus spared, will spare the Common-wealth in Fees and extortion above five hundred thousand pound *per Annum*, besides unknown bribes, and their known salarie of 4000. *l. per Annum*, as Sir *John Lenthall* and his 4000 prisoners or thereabouts, between *Thule* and *Callicute*; and Mr. *Hehly* with his hoste of Scribes, whose Van is at *Michael's mount*, and Rear at *Barwick*, (if convented, and

and compell'd to confess truth) can declare at large.

The *Chancerie* was no Court of judicature, nor personated by a Lawyer, but commonly by a Monk, or Bishop, (as we have seen lately in *England* and *Ireland*) whose office was to follow the King with the Seal, and to seal Writs *gratis* at the kings cost, as the Lord *Coke* affirmeth, and *Rast. fol. 68.* citeth the Statute of *Art. super chart.* and sheweth that the breaches of those Articles were the first thing given to the power of the Chancellor to judge of (who being likely a Bishop, had charge as a Bishop by virtue thereof, to excommunicate the breakers thereof:) In the 36th year of the reign of King *Edward first*, cap. 40 from which

which little fountain sprung
that *Nilus* that ever since over-
floweth all *England*, not onely
once every seven years, but
seven times at least in every
year. The *Chancery* (a Court of
Conscience forsooth) raised up-
on pretence of equitie, and re-
lief to such as complained of
oppressions against the breakers
of this Statute, which was the
first confirmation of *Magna*
Charta; and no sooner thus rai-
sed, but it despised both its rai-
ser, and the cause, extolled it
self, and over-topped all the
Courts of *England*; refusing to
grant the ancient Commissions
in *Eire* to whom their Coun-
ties chose; and of *Oyer* and
Terminer to any that had oc-
casion to use them, as lawfull
was according to *Fitz. Herbert*
Nat.

Nat. brev. fo. 112. and *Cromp. sep. fol. 51.* and all Writs to any without excessive Fees, and extortion, contrarie to all Laws, the Oath of a Judge, and the practice of the office it self, as it was formerly *gratis*: and neglecting to send *Magn. Char.* to every Sheriff yearly, to be read four times in full Counties, and to every Church to be read twice yearly: And the writ set down by the Lord *Coke* to bee issuable to all Sheriffs to apprehend all subverters of the Law, and to commit them to the common Gaol, which I confesse is politickly forborn, lest *Chancellors* and the rest of their brother *Judges* should bee taken for the chiefest delinquents in that kinde, and carried from *Westminster*

minster to Newgate as (I dare swear) they have often deserv'd: But when I consider how ready their *superfedeas's* are to Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, &c. when they please, and their *Injunctions* to stay Suits at common Law, (most proper to be determined there) and the disregard they make of the late Statute of 15th Hen. 6. 4th which forbiddeth them such matters, I confess no need they have to fear Sheriffs to displease them; but marvel how they can be so uncharitable, as to separate mercie which they call equitie, from Justice; being that as *Justice without equity is merciless rigor*, so *Equity without Justice* (if any such could be) would be an *unjust iniquity*, and both these (notwithstanding they would seem

sent to divide Equity from
 justice) are found individuals
 in Chancery, as Equitie and
 justice were in Courts of com-
 mon Law, before Chancery
 was; and so ought to be still,
 as Mercie and justice ever were
 and will be in the individuall
triumphing chief Iustice of heaven
 and earth, whose mercy is a-
 bove all his works; but Chan-
 cellor's works are commonly a-
 bove all mercy, when they can
 finde no time, nor means to end
 any Cause, till both parties finde
 the end of their money, and
 their time lost to gain Lord-
 ships to Chancellors and their
 Heirs; for who saw a Lord
 Chancellor but had a Lord Ba-
 ron at least to his heir, except
 Sir Francis Bacon? and who saw
 a gainer to himself, or his heir
 by

by a Suit in Chancerie, except
it might be *John Johns* the
cunning Merchant, or one that
had less right to land then Kee-
per *Covenrie* could think fit to
purchase in his man's name, and
yet gained a precious decree a-
gainst the right owner? Where-
fore this two-door'd or double-
leav'd Court of Chancerie
and Rolls, being most perni-
cious to this Common-wealth,
which it generally beggereth to
enrich it self by encroaching up-
on all mens liberties, and draw-
ing all those matters to *West-*
minster which might be decided
at home, with far more speed,
justice, equity, and conveniency;
and less charge, pains and at-
tendance to both parties, where
they are best known, or to be
known.

known in their own Court. Let this Court be spared, with the other, and the Commonwealth will be further spared of the treble charge of the former yearly, as the Warden of the *Fleet* and his prisoners, (as numerous as the *Kings Bench* men) and the numberless *Armado* of Chancerie caterpillars can sufficiently witness, if they please: whereof one thousand pounds *per annum* would be a competent salarie for a Keeper of the Seal, and fiftie pounds *per annum* for his man to attend it: And another thousand pounds *per annum* to ten Clerks to do the office of six, (antiently blew bonnets, two thousand pound *per ann.* a piece or more) with allowance of Parchment, ink, wax, candles, firing, lodging,

ing, and a fit office to write all
necessarie Writs for all the Com-
mon-wealth. And the *Clerkships*
of the *Crown* and *Chanaper* may
be united in one person, (as in
Ireland they were in Mr. Edg-
worth, and since in Mr. Carleton)
who may be thought worthie
of five hundred pound *per*
annum, and all accommodation
for his office, without any fees;
and fortie pound *per annum* a
piece for three under Clerks to
assist him to dispatch all busi-
nesses belonging to either of
the said offices, without fees like-
wise.

The Court of *Common pleas*
at *Westminster* would be as wel
spared as any, for that all
Common-pleas are common to
all Courts in Cities, and Coun-
ties, and ought to be tried
there.

these, (as the Lord Coke upon
Magna Charta on the County
 Court confesseth) which spa-
 ring, would spare the Common
 wealth *per annum* no less than
 the greatest of the former
 two.

The Court of *Exchequer* re-
 duced to it's proper jurisdic-
 tion, officers, and fees, concern-
 ing the publick Revenues, may
 be continued for that service
 only, and suffice to maintein
 the Warden of the *Fleet*, and
 some of his men, to walk be-
 tween the *Fleet* and the Court to
 guard Chequer-Accomptants to
 their *Quiers*, and this would
 spare the Kingdom another Ten
 thousand pound *per annum*, as
 the wardens of the *Fleet*, the two
 Remembrancers, and Mr Long
 can tell.

Courts

Courts and Justices of *Affizes*, *Nisi prius*, and Gaole-deliveries, are as necessarie for England, as *Landlopers* for the *Netherlands*, where the Boars claw their backs, and their dogs bite their shins for their intrusions: or as *drowns* are to *Bee-hives*, whence the Bees have good cause to chace them, for devouring their honey. For all matters of *Affizes* and *Nisi prius* belong to countie courts, Hundred courts, courts Baron, and Corporation courts (as the Lord *Coke* confesseth as aforesaid) and *Crompt.* affirmeth in his jurisdiction of Courts, *fo. 240.*) and matters of Gaole deliverie belong to Sheriffs, turns, Leets, and Sessions of the peace, as the said *Autors* affirm, and the

the commissions of the peace and charters of corporations can prove and warrant. Wherefore those three courts spared (as well they may and ought) the commonwealth will be further spared of two annuall Visitations of severall swarms of *Westminster* locusts, the charge whereof I refer to the consideration of them that bear it, and usually pay it.

The court of the *Marshalsey* raised to that exorbitance that King *James* and King *Charles* did, may and ought to follow their fortunes, and their households; and more I shall not say of it, but that it is full of extortion and injustice, being never owned by Law beyond the verge, and that being vanishing with the Kings person,

so

to ought that Court. The sparing of this Court would spare the Commonwealth a great deal of charge more then I can calculate; but Mr. Say an honourable Member of the House may advertise the rest thereof, with the advice of Mr. Serjeant *Green*, and others like Judges and officers of that Court.

The sparing of all these courts, and the charge thereof amounting to, if not surmounting three millions *per annum*, and the confirmation of *Mag. Cart.* and the *Petition of Right*, once more by this Parliament, would also spare to the commonwealth, and its better service, the lives and employments of many thousands of able men wrongfully

imprisoned for debt, and convert the lives and employment of many thousands of Attornies, Solicitors, Gaolers, Catchpols, Decoyes, Setters, &c. To better uses both for their souls and bodies, and for the publick benefit. Then Sheriffs Turns, Hundred Courts, Leet Court Baron, Sessions of peace and Corporation-Courts, restored to their ancient and right jurisdiction, which fall to them of themselves; which when those aforesaid are taken away, would be all sufficient, and onely necessary to hear and determine all the causes of *England*, reserving Appeals to such as shall have cause, to Parliament or Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer to be assigned, as *Fitz. H.* and *Crompt.* affirm anciently lawfull, and usual

Returra Brevium.

JK

usual, proof being made first of
the partialitie, or injustice of
the proper Court, and no bare
accusation, allegation, or pre-
sumption to serve for the issua-
ing of such Commissions as
now is used. Except causes pro-
per for Coroners, Escheators,
Pipe powder Courts, and Clerks
of the Market, of whose misde-
meanors, Justices of Peace have
power to hear and determine but
not to hinder in due execution
of their Offices, which are all
necessary in their kinds in every
County, and specially Cor-
oners and clerks of the Mar-
ket, the first for discovering of
murders, &c. whereof God re-
quireth an exact account, (as
Scriptures and Royholds Histories
sufficiently witness.) And the
other for the punishing of
frauds

38

The new.

frauds in weights and measures, which *Solomon* saith are abominations to God; yet nothing more common amongst us, the more fearfull his judgement upon us without timely repentance and future amendment. And for the superintending of the defaults of those that have power to correct such offences, and do not

All these *Courts Officers* and *Offices* that are thus necessary will be no more chargable to the *Common-wealth* hereafter, than alwaies they have been heretofore, but as usefull now as ever; and more profitable to the *Common-wealth* now than ever before, because that in this time of *Reformation*, these *Officers*, as others, being chosen of approved persons for their

their Integrity, will endeavour (like their Superiours) the amendment of all offences, which they have power to chastize; whereas their Predecessors (imitating their Superiours) to their own ruin, intended their own private gain by publick transgressions, and to that end increased iniquities in themselves, and others.

If any offer to plead, or object the customs and usages modernly observed time out of minde, against this reduction, and restauration of the Law, and its practice, to their ancient usages; I answer, *Mala Consuetudo non est observanda*. An evil custom is not to be continued; and Customs against Law are unlawfull to be used. And to what end is Reformation,

tion, but to take away such customs? And Statutes lately made to support them by those that raised and used them, for their own gain and others damage? contrarie to all the Laws of God and Man, and especially of *Magna Charta*, and its confirmations, wherein appear the right and Primitive customs and usage of this land, agreeable to them, claiming therefore to be restored, as in Justice they ought, and the other to be abolished, as likewise they ought.

And being come to speak of ancient customs to be restored, and modern to be abolished, I cannot chuse but remember the *Peer*, (as most men do) in the last place: for it was a custom as ancient as Christianity,

Returna Brevium.

41

anities, for Christians to give
lands, moneys, and goods in a
large measure to relieve the
poor, till Monks, Friars, and
other Abbey-hubbers (as unfa-
ctiable, as idle) dulled mens cha-
rities with their continuall
beggings in the name of the
poor; and grew sacrilegious,
robb'd spittles, made that which
was common to the poor, as
well as themselves, proper to
themselves; and gave out of
that which was none of their
own, for assistance to counte-
nance that Sacrilege, the first
Fruits, Tenth, &c. to the Pope,
who had as much right there-
unto by their gift, as the De-
vil; and consequently King
Henry the eighth as much as the
Pope, and his successors (whe-
ther Kings or States) as much

as he. Whosoever conceiveth
 I write too boldly, or speak too
 plainly herein, let him read
 (not onely Histories forraigne
 and domestick, but) the Re-
 cords and Statutes, extant and
 in force amongst us, *videlicet*,
 That of *Carlile de Assportatis Re-
 ligiosisum* 350. Ed. 1. And that
 of *de terris Templariorum* 170. E. 2
 And those of the dissolutions
 of Hen. the 3th. between which
 first and last he may finde many
 more to inform his conscience,
 so that his heart may think, his
 tongue speak, and pen write
 much more than I do in this
 matter. All that I desire is, that
 the poor may be looked upon,
 if not with an eye of pitie, yet
 with an eye of wisdom, taking
 notice that if the wedge of *A-
 chow* be not enquired for, dis-
 covered,

Returna Brevium. 143

covered, and recovered, the Nation may rue it: And that *Popes, Kings, Bishops, &c.* that cared not how lean they made the poor, while they might make themselves fat with their provisions, and those that expected their reversions, have cause by this time to be sensible of their Sacriledge.

And that therefore the Spirit of Reformation would be manifested in the works of Charitie; and if such as have griped the patrimony of the Church into their claws, can finde in their hearts to restore to the poor no part of that *interest* which all the said Statutes and manie more, and all the writings of the Fathers, and many of our own modern Bishops (who unjustly detained

-all they could from them) abundantly confess and testify they ought to have in all Ecclesiasticall possessions, not as the Alms of the Incumbents, but as their own rights by the express Wills and donations of the Primitive Founders of Churches, Hospitals, &c. and other devout Donors, and Benefactors to such places, from time to time so excessively bountifull to the Clergie and Corporations for the poors sake, that the Statutes of Mortmain were made to restrain them.

All which notwithstanding the Clergie possessed no less than a third part of *England* and *France* (as *Sir Walter Rawleigh* and *Sir Nathaniel Brent* have written) but not to their

their own uses (as they wickedly converted it) but as Administrators to and for the poor, as the same Autors, all the Fathers, and *Littletons Tenures de frank Almonie*, and *Tenant* in common, sufficiently witness. Yet may the Parliament be pleased that Commissions for charitable uses be granted to discreet persons throughout *England* and *Wales*, not without Fees, wages, and accommodations for themselves and their Officers, competent for their attendance in that service, and loss of time in their own affairs, being Charitie beginneth at home, and no man can or ought to neglect his own charge to follow others profit *grais*, which maketh the Commission now

in *London* and elsewhere ill executed, as the distressed of *Ireland* by wofull experience can lamentably verifie. Nor let the number for a Court exceed 3, for the ease of the charge, which must be either charitably allowed and paid by the State, or deducted (as the late Lord Privie Seal in the book of order approved by the Councell Table 6th. *Car.* and the Additional Act for the Sabbath, &c. declare to be lawfull for prosecutors) out of the poor's right. Nor let such Commissions be limited by the Statute of 43. *Eliz.* 4. as now it is, which Statute appeareth by its exceptions, and jurisdictions reserved to Bishops and Chancellors to be a Prelatical Chan-gerized confederacie to de-
Iude

lude and defraud the poor at their pleasures; witness the heaps of lost labored decrees made thereupon, remaining unexecuted in the Petty-bag Office. And Philip Thomas his experiment in the carriage of many thereof in Abbots, Lands, Coventries and Littletons reigns; which he may declare the freer since the death of those Lions. Nor let the Clerk of the Crown for such damnable Fees, and extortion of 50. s. or more, as is now used for a Commission for every County; be allowed, but as it is used for Commissions of the peace, which if done *gratia*, would be more charitably done for the poor, than for Justice; and he may shorten his labor by making one Commission for

for feyverall Countreys for cha-
 ritable uses, which he may not
 do for the peace for divers rea-
 sons. Nor let such Commission-
 ers have power in their
 Commission to put their Or-
 ders, Judgements, and Decrees
 in execution (as all other
 Officers and Terminers have)
 without relation to any other
 Court than Parliament for any
 alteration whatsoever. Nor
 power to punish vagrants, &c.
 and for such as are able to
 work.

This granted, the poor of
 England, which to the shame
 thereof beyond all other
 Countries Christian or Heaben
 daily perish in streets, fields and
 churches, defrauded of large
 provisions made for them by
 Laws and Legacies, than any
 other

other Nation can parralel, and deluded like *Tantalus* for his apple may by this means be enabled to catch into their empty, vain, gaping, begging mouths, and hungrie panches, some crums of some Alms-houses, to prolong their daies, to direct their prayers for their benefactors, to ascend like sweet incense to the Lord, in stead of the unfavouriness of their putrified members, to annoy their oppressors and offend others; And such as are able to work, may be employed for benefit to themselves and others, and so the streets and fields be cleared of those loathsome sights and importunate clamors which Forrainers admire, and Domesticks abhor, yet neither help: All which I humbly submit to all honorable,

table, charitable, and religious
considerations, which God
guide for his own Glory, and
their own good. *Amen.*

Postscript.

91

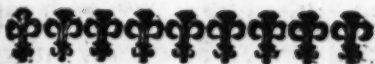
Hear I am charged
wth using other heads
than mine own in
these my poor labors. Truly I
cite my Autors as the onely
heads I dare trust to defend
me & mine from the hands
of their degenerate succes-
sors, & such others as (regar-
ding their ill-gotten wealth
more than their souls) ma-
lign my endeavours in seek-
ing to restore those springs
that flow from my said autors
(the pure heads thereof) to
their proper Channels, & dis-
may such heads & hearts as
might and would give me
helps, or write better them-
selves; so that all the helps
I can get of them, is but to tel
me, that they would not write

so plain as I do in this matter for thousands of pounds.

Wherto I answer, they have so much to lose, and I but my life & labor, which for truth, and its plainness, I am ready to sacrifice to Gods providence, which I find not careless of my protection, having raised me honorable friends without any merit or expectation of mine, but only of their own worthines, amongst whom the right nobly minded, as well as descended Gentleman William Steward of Loken Heath in the County of Suff. Esq; affecteth me for my affection in particular to himself, in general to all, heartneth me more than many to proceed in my work,
not

not for its workmanship, but
its meaning, not for its plau-
sibility at present, but its pos-
sibility in future, not for its
dictaste to angel tong'd Law-
yers, corrupt-lung'd Gao'ers,
&c. whose exorbitances, not
persons, are distastefull to
him, & all good Christians;
but for its seasonableness, ti-
mously to inform them to
mend themselves speedily, or
submit to be mended by more
indifferent judgments; not
for any profit that may ther-
by redound to him in private
more than shall to al in pub-
lick; not for any praise he de-
sireth (w^{ch} I must witness he
deserveth above many thou-
sands) to himself; but for the
glory of God, which he zea-
lously

lously intendeth in al his studies & actions, & honor of most worthily-honored personages (of his kindred and alliance) w^{ch} he conceiveth will be much improv'd by their accumulating their merits in the accomplishment of this work of Reformation religiously begun, & indefatigably pursued by them; continually promised by others, universally expected by al (except those promisers that never meant to be performers) and particularly pointed at in this treatise, & my former, so far as humbly conceive necessary for Law, & Officers needful for the Commonwealth: For which vigeat, floreat, duret shalbe my daily prayers. Amen again.



Anno III. Caroli Regis.

THE

PETITION

Of Right granted

in the third year of the

late King, and confirmed

this present Parliament

for the good of the

Common-wealth

To the Kings most excellent

MAJESTIE.



Amblp the to unto our
Sovereign Lord the
King, the Lords Spi-
ritual & Temporal and Com-
mons, in Parliament assem-
bled,

bled, that whereas it is declared
 and enacted by a statute made
 in the time of the reign of King
 Edward the first, commonly
 called, Statutum de Tallagio
 non concedendo, That no
 Tallage or Aid shall be laid
 levied by the King, or his heirs
 in this Realm, without the
 good will and assent of the
 Archbishops Bishops, Carls,
 Barons, Knights, Burgeses,
 and other the Freemen of the
 Commonaltie of this Realm.
 And by authority of Parlia-
 ment holden in the five and
 twentieth year of the reign of
 King Edward the third, it is
 declared & enacted, That from
 henceforth no person should be
 compelled to make any Loans
 to the King against his will
 because such Loans were a
 gainst

against reason, and the Fran-
chise of the Land. And by o-
ther Lawes of this Realm it
is provided, that none should
be charged by any charge or
imposition, called a Benevo-
lence, nor by such like Charge,
by which the Statutes before
mentioned, and other the good
Lawes and Statutes of this
Realm your Subjects have
inherited this Freedom, That
they should not be compelled
to contribute to any Tax,
Collage, Aid, or other like
Charge, not set by common
consent in Parliament.

Yet nevertheless of late,
divers Commissions directed
to sundrie Commissioners in
several Counties, with instru-
ctions have issued; by means
your people have been in di-
vers

these places assembled, and
 given to lend certain sums of
 money unto your Majesty
 and many of them upon the
 refusal to do, have had
 death administered unto them
 not warrantable by the Law
 or Statutes of this Realm,
 have been constrained to be-
 come bound to make appear-
 ance, and give attendance be-
 fore your High Council, and
 in other places; and others of
 them have been therefore im-
 prisoned, confined, and im-
 posed other moles molested and
 oppressed. And divers other
 charges have been laid and
 put upon your people in seve-
 ral Counties, by Lord Lieu-
 tenants, Deputy-Lieuten-
 ants, Commissioners in
 Quarters, Justices of Peace,

And others, by Command and
Direction from your Majesty,
or your Privie Council, ag-
ainst the Lawes and free Cu-
stoms of the Realme.

And where also by the Sta-
tute called The great Charten
of the Liberties of England, It
is declared and enacted, That
no Freeman may be taken or
imprisoned, or be dispossessed of
his free hold, or Liberties,
or his free Customs, or be
excommunicated, or exiled, or in any
manner destroyed, but by the
lawfull Judgement of his
Peers, or by the Law of the
Land.

And in the eight & thirtieth
year of the reign of King Ed-
ward the third, it was declared
and enacted by authority of
Parliament, that no man of

what estate or condition that
he be, should be put out of
Land or Tenements, nor taken
nor imprisoned, nor dis-
herited, nor put to death with-
out being brought to answer by
due Process of Law.

Nevertheless against the tenor
of the said Statutes, and
other the good Laws and Sta-
tutes of your Realm, to the
end provided, divers of your
Subjects have of late been im-
prisoned without any cause
shewed: and when for their
libertie they were brought
before your Justices by your
Majesties Writs of Habeas
corpus, there to undergo and
receive as the court should
by their keepers command
to certify the causes of their
detainer, no cause was cer-
tified



killen, but that they were de-
tained by your Majesties spe-
cial command, signified by the
Lords of your Privie Coun-
cil, and yet were returned back
to severall prisons, without be-
ing charged with any thing to
which they might make an-
swer according to the Law.

And whereas of late great
Companies of Rouldiers and
Bariners, have been dispersed
into divers Counties of the
Realm, and the inhabitants, a-
gainst their wills, have been
compelled to receive them into
their houses, and there to suffer
them to sojourn against the
Laws and Customs of this
Realm, and to the great gree-
vance and vexation of the peo-
ple.

And whereas also by auto-

By

rithe

rity of Parliament, in the fifth
 and twentieth year of the
 Reign of King Edward the
 third it is declared and enacted,
 that no man should be fore-
 judged of life or limb against
 the form of the Great Charter,
 and the law of the Land; and
 by the said Great Charter
 and other the Laws and Sta-
 tutes of this your Realm, no
 man ought to be adjudged to
 death, but by the Laws estab-
 lished in this your Realm,
 either by the customs of the said
 Realm, or by Acts of Parlia-
 ment; And whereas no
 tender, of what kinde soever,
 is exempted from the process
 laws to be used, and punish-
 ments to be inflicted by the
 Laws & Statutes of this your
 Realm; Nevertheless, in
 late time divers Commissions
 under your Majesties great
 Seal

shall have issued forth by which
certain persons have been as-
signed & appointed Commit-
tioners, with power and auto-
rity to proceed within the
land according to the Justice
of partial Law against such
Souldiers or Partners, or o-
ther disolute persons joining
with them, as should commit
any murder, robbrie, revo-
lution, mutiny, or other outrage,
or misdoemeanor whatsoever,
and by such summarie course &
order, as is agreeable to par-
tial Law, and as is also in
armies in time of war, to
proceed to the tryal and con-
demnation of such offenders,
and them to cause to be execut-
ed, and put to death, according
to the Law partial.

By pretext whereof some of

D 2 200

your Majesties Subjects have been by some of the said Commissioners put to death, when and where, if by the Lawes and Statutes of the land they had deserved death, by the same Lawes and Statutes also they might, and by no other ought to have been judged and executed.

And also sundrie grievous offenders by color thereof, claiming an exemption, have escaped the punishments due to them by the Lawes and Statutes of this your Realm, by reason that divers of your Officers and ministers of Justice have unjustly refused, or forbore to proceed against such offenders, according to the same Lawes and Statutes, upon pretence that the said offenders were

were punishable only by partial law, and by authority of such Commissions as aforesaid. Which Commissions, and all other of like nature are wholly and directly contrary to the said Laws and Statutes of this your Realm.

They do therefore humbly pray your most excellent majesty, that no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any Gift, Loan, Benevolence, Tax, or such like Charge, without common consent by Act of Parliament. And that none be called to make answer, or take such Oath, or to give attendance, or be confined, or otherwise molested, or disquieted, concerning the same, or for refusal thereof. And that no Freeman, in any

W. 3. 1. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

such manner as is before mentioned, be imprisoned or detained. And that your Majesty would be pleased to remove the said Souldiers and Gunners, and that your people may not be so burthened in time to come. And that the foresaid Commissions for proceeding by partial Itals may be revoked and annulled. And that hereafter no Commissions of like nature may issue forth to any person or persons whatsoever, to be executed as aforesaid, lest by colour of them any of your Majesties Subjects be destroyed, or put to death, contrary to the Lawes and franchise of the Land.

All which they most humbly pray, of your most Excellent Majesty,

Majestie,

Maieſtie, as their Rights and Liberties, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm. And that your Maieſtie would alſo vouchſafe to declare that the Awards, poſings, and proceedings to the prejudice of your people, in a-
nie of the premisses, ſhall not be vñation hereafter into con- ſequence or example. And that your Maieſty would be alſo graciouſly pleaſed, for the further comfort and ſafety of your people, to declare your Royall will and pleaſure, That in the things aforeſaid, all your Officers and Mini- ſters ſhal ſerue you, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, as they tender the Honor of your Maieſty, and the proſperity of this Kingdom.

D 4

Which.



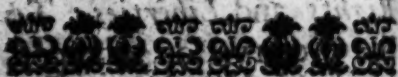
VVhich Petition being
read, the second of June,
1628. the Kings An-
swer was *thus deliver-*
ed unto it.

THe King willeth,
that Right be
done, according
to the Laws and
Customs of the Realm;
And, that the Statutes be
put in due Execution, that
His Subjects may have no
cause to complain of any
wrong, or oppressions,
contrarie to their just
Rights

*Rights and Liberties: To
the preservation whereof,
He holds Himself in con-
science as well obliged, as of
his Prerogative.*

*But this Answer not gi-
ving satisfaction, the
King was again petition-
ed unto, that he would
give a full and satisfactory
Answer to their Petition
in full Parliament.*

Where



Whereupon the
King in person, upon
the seventh of June,
made this second

ANSWER.

My Lords and Gentlemen!



He answer I have
alreadie given
you, was made
with so good de-
liberation, and approved by
the Iudgements of so many
wise men, that I could not
have imagined, but that
it should have given you
full satisfaction; but to a-
void al ambiguous interpre-
tations,

Anno iij.

71

tations, and to shew you that there is no doubleness in my meaning, I am willing to please you in words, as well as in substance; Read your Petition, and you shall have an answer, that I am sure will please you.

And then causing the Petition to be distinctly read by the Clerk of the Crown, The Clerk of the Parliament read the Kings Answer thereto in these words,

*** Soit droit fait
come est desire.**

* Let
Right be
done as
desired.

Which

Which being done, the
King in Person said
thus,

THis I am sure is
ful; yet no more
then I granted
you in my first

Answer; for the meaning
of that was, to confirm all
your Liberties: Knowing,
according to your own Pro-
testations, that you neither
mean, nor can hurt my
Prerogative: And I assure
you, my Maxime is, That
the Peoples Libertie streng-
then's the Kings Preroga-
tive,

tive, and that the Kings
Prerogative is to defend
the peoples Liberties.

Yee see now, how ready I
have shewed my self to satis-
fie your Demands, so that I
have done my part; Where-
fore if this Parliament have
not a happie Conclusion, the
sin is yours, I am free of it.

And thus I have
said.

I have said.

And thus I have
said.



AND

June 26.
1628.

On the last day of the
Session,

HIS MAJESTIES
Speech to both Houses,
Before his Royall as-
sent to the Bills,
was this.

My Lords and Gentlemen!



*I may seem strange
that I come so sud-
denly to end this
Session: therefore before I
give my assent to the Bills,
I will tell you the Cause,
though*

though I must avow that I owe
an account of my Actions
to none but God alone. It is
known to every one, that a
while ago the House of Com-
mons gave me a Remon-
strance; how acceptable eve-
ry man may judge; & for the
merit of it, I wil not cal that
in question, for I am sure no
wise man can justifie it.

Now since I am certainly
informcd that a second Re-
monstrance is preparing for
me, to take away my profit of
Tonnage and Poundage (one
of the chiefeſt maintenances
of the Crown.) by alleging
that I have given away my
right thereof, by my Answer
to your Petition. This

This is so prejudicial unto me, that I am forced to end this Session some few hours before I meant it, being willing not to receive any more Remonstrances, to which I must give a harsh answer.

And since I see that even the House of Commons begins already to make false Constructions of what I granted in your Petition, lest it be worse interpreted in the Countrey, I will now make a Declaration concerning the true intent thereof.

The Profession of both Houses, in the time of hammering this Petition, was no waies to trench upon my Pre-rogative,

rogative, saying, They had neither intention nor power to hurt it.

Therefore it must needs be conceived, that I have granted no new, but only confirmed the ancient Liberties of my Subjects: Yet to shew the cleerness of my intentions; that I neither repent, nor mean to recede from any thing I have promised you, I do here declare, That those things which have been done, whereby men had some cause to suspect the Liberty of the Subjects to be trencht upon (which indeed was the first and true gound of the Petition) shall not hereafter be drawn into Example
for

for your prejudice: And in time to come (in the word of a King) you shal not have the like cause to complain.

But as for Tonnage and Poundage, It is a thing I cannot want, and was never intended by you to ask, never meant (I am sure) by me to grant.

To conclude, I command you all that are here, to take notice of what I have spoken at this time, to be the true intent and meaning of what I granted you in your Petition: But especially you; my Lords, the Iudges, for to you onely, under me, belongs the interpretation of Laws; for none
of

of the Houses of Parliament,
joynt or separate, (what new
doctrine soever may be rai-
sed) have any power, either
to make or declare a Law
without my consent.



The





Here followeth the Confirmation of the said Petition by this present Parliament (as it is to be read in the Act, Intituled, *An Act for the declaring unlawfull and void the late proceedings touching Shipmony, and for the vacating of all Records and process concerning the same,*) in these words; viz.

BE E it declared and enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majestie, and the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and

and by the autoritie of the same, That the said Charge imposed upon the Subject for the providing and furnishing of Ships, commonly called Ship-mony, and the said extrajudicial opinion of the said Iustices and Barons, and the said Writs and every of them, and the said agreement or opinion of the greater part of the said Iustices and Barons, and the said Iudgement given against John Hampden, were & are contrary to and against the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, the Right of Propertie, the libertie of the Subjects, former Resolutions in Parliament, and the Petition
of

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of Right made in the third year of the Reign of his Majestie, that now is. And it is further declared, and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Particulars praied or desired in the said Petition of Right, shal from henceforth be put in Execution accordingly, and shalbe firmly and strictly holden and observed, as in the some Petition they are prayed and expressed.

Observe that the greater part of Iustices and Barons, used to direct Writs and Agreements, & give their Opinions and Iudgments contrary

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trarie to and against the
Laws and Statutes of this
Realm, the Right of Pro-
perty, and the liberty of the
Subjects. And why there-
fore suffered longer so to do?
and their unanimous ani-
mals sit in Parliament to
make Laws by their advice
to their own ends, and pub-
lick mischiefs?

FINIS